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# CATECHISM

Issued with  
Episcopal Authority  
for General Use  
In  
Australia



SIXPENCE

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# CATECHISM

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*Issued with  
Episcopal Authority*

on the  
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**✠ DANIEL MANNIX,**  
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# Prayers

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In the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

## THE LORD'S PRAYER

Our Father Who art in heaven,  
Hallowed be Thy name;  
Thy kingdom come:  
Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.  
Give us this day our daily bread:  
and forgive us our trespasses, as we forgive them  
who trespass against us:  
And lead us not into temptation:  
But deliver us from evil. Amen.

## HAIL MARY

Hail Mary, full of grace, the Lord is with thee.  
Blessed art thou among women,  
and blessed is the fruit of thy womb, Jesus.  
Holy Mary, mother of God,  
pray for us sinners,  
now and at the hour of our death. Amen.

## GLORY BE TO THE FATHER

Glory be to the Father, and to the Son, and to the Holy Ghost.  
As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be,  
world without end. Amen.



### THE APOSTLES CREED

I believe in God the Father Almighty, Creator of heaven  
and earth;  
And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, Our Lord;  
Who was conceived of the Holy Ghost, born of the Virgin  
Mary;  
Suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, dead, and  
buried;  
He descended into hell, the third day He rose again from  
the dead;  
He ascended into Heaven, sitteth at the right hand of God  
the Father Almighty;  
From thence He shall come to judge the living and the  
dead.  
I believe in the Holy Ghost;  
The Holy Catholic Church; the communion of saints;  
The forgiveness of sins;  
The resurrection of the body;  
And life everlasting. Amen.

### THE MORNING OFFERING

O Jesus, through the most pure heart of Mary, I offer  
Thee the prayers, works, joys and sufferings of this day  
for all the intentions of Thy divine Heart.

### GRACE BEFORE MEALS

Bless us, O Lord, and these Thy gifts which of Thy  
bounty we are about to receive through Christ Our Lord.  
Amen.

### GRACE AFTER MEALS

We give Thee thanks, O Almighty God, for all Thy  
benefits, Who livest and reignest world without end. Amen.

May the souls of the faithful departed, through the  
mercy of God, rest in peace. Amen.



## THE CONFITEOR

I confess to Almighty God,  
 to blessed Mary, ever Virgin,  
 to blessed Michael the Archangel,  
 to blessed John the Baptist,  
 to the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul,  
 and to all the Saints,  
 that I have sinned exceedingly in thought, word and  
 deed,  
 through my fault, through my fault, through my most  
 grievous fault.

Therefore, I beseech

the blessed Mary ever Virgin,  
 blessed Michael the Archangel,  
 blessed John the Baptist,  
 the Holy Apostles, Peter and Paul,  
 and all the Saints,  
 to pray to the Lord our God for me.

May the Almighty God have mercy on me, forgive me  
 my sins, and bring me to life everlasting . Amen.

May the Almighty and merciful Lord grant me pardon,  
 absolution, and remission of my sins. Amen.

## AN ACT OF CONTRITION

O my God, I am sorry and beg pardon for all my sins,  
 and detest them above all things, because they deserve  
 Thy dreadful punishments, because they have crucified my  
 Loving Saviour Jesus Christ, and, most of all, because  
 they offend Thine Infinite Goodness; and I firmly resolve,  
 by the help of Thy grace, never to offend Thee again,  
 and carefully to avoid the occasions of sin. Amen.



### **A SHORT ACT OF CONTRITION**

O my God, I am very sorry that I have sinned against Thee because Thou art so good and I will not sin again.

### **AN ACT OF FAITH**

O my God, I firmly believe all the truths that the Holy Catholic Church believes and teaches; I believe these truths, O Lord, because Thou, the Infallible Truth, hast revealed them to her; in this Faith I am resolved to live and die. Amen.

### **AN ACT OF HOPE**

O my God, relying on Thy promises, I hope that through the infinite merits of Jesus Christ, Thou wilt grant me pardon of my sins, and the graces necessary to serve Thee in this life and to obtain eternal happiness in the next. Amen.

### **AN ACT OF CHARITY**

O my God, I love Thee with my whole heart and above all things, because Thou art infinitely good and perfect; and I love my neighbour as myself for love of Thee. Grant that I may love Thee more and more in this life and in the next for all eternity. Amen.

### **TO THE GUARDIAN ANGEL**

Angel of God, my guardian dear,  
To whom God's love commits me here,  
Ever this day be at my side,  
To light and guard, to rule and guide. Amen.



## THE ANGELUS

- V. The Angel of the Lord declared unto Mary  
 R. And she conceived of the Holy Ghost. Hail Mary,  
 etc.  
 V. Behold the handmaid of the Lord.  
 R. Be it done unto me according to Thy word. Hail  
 Mary, etc.  
 V. And the Word was made flesh.  
 R. And dwelt among us. Hail Mary, etc.  
 V. Pray for us, O Holy Mother of God.  
 R. That we may be made worthy of the promises of  
 Christ.

## Let Us Pray

Pour forth, we beseech Thee, O Lord, Thy grace into our hearts, that we to whom the Incarnation of Christ Thy Son was made known by the message of an angel, may, by His Passion and Cross, be brought to the glory of His resurrection. Through the same Christ our Lord. Amen.

## HAIL ! HOLY QUEEN

Hail, holy Queen, Mother of mercy; hail, our life, our sweetness, and our hope! To thee do we cry, poor banished children of Eve; to thee do we send up our sighs, mourning and weeping in this valley of tears. Turn, then, most gracious advocate, thine eyes of mercy towards us; and after this our exile show unto us the blessed fruit of thy womb, Jesus. O clement, O loving, O sweet Virgin Mary.



## THE MYSTERIES OF THE ROSAR.

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### The Joyful Mysteries

1. The Annunciation.
2. The Visitation.
3. The Birth of Our Lord.
4. The Presentation in the Temple.
5. The Finding of the Child Jesus in the Temple.

### The Sorrowful Mysteries

1. The Agony in the Garden.
2. The Scourging at the Pillar.
3. The Crowning with Thorns.
4. The Carrying of the Cross.
5. The Crucifixion.

### The Glorious Mysteries

1. The Resurrection.
2. The Ascension.
3. The Descent of the Holy Ghost.
4. The Assumption.
5. The Crowning of the Blessed Virgin.

## THE DIVINE PRAISES

Blessed be God.

Blessed be His Holy Name.

Blessed be Jesus Christ, true God and true Man.

Blessed be the name of Jesus.

Blessed be His most Sacred Heart.

Blessed be Jesus in the most holy Sacrament of the Altar.

Blessed be the great Mother of God, Mary most Holy.

Blessed be her holy and Immaculate Conception.

Blessed be her glorious Assumption.

Blessed be the name of Mary, Virgin and Mother.

Blessed be St. Joseph, her most chaste Spouse.

Blessed be God in His angels and His saints.



**PRAYER BEFORE LESSONS**

Come, O Holy Spirit, fill the hearts of Thy faithful and kindle in them the fire of Thy love.

V. Send forth Thy spirit and they shall be created.

R. And Thou shalt renew the face of the earth.

**Let Us Pray**

O God Who hast taught the hearts of the faithful by the light of the Holy Spirit, grant that in the same Spirit, we may be always truly wise and ever rejoice in His consolation. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

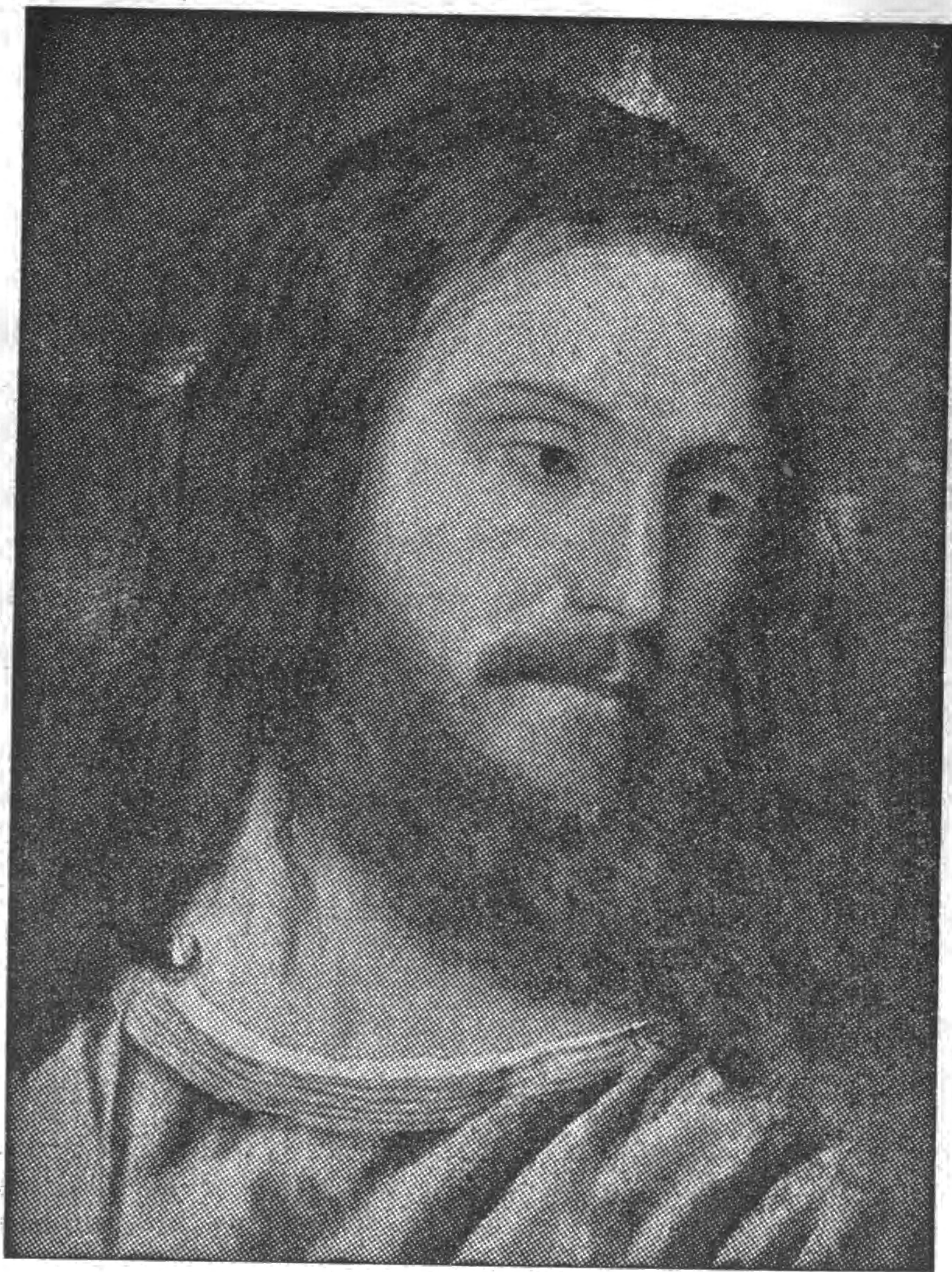
Direct, we beseech Thee, O Lord, our actions by Thy holy inspirations and carry them on by Thy gracious assistance, that every prayer and work of ours may always begin from Thee, and by Thee be happily ended. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.

\* \* \*

**AFTER LESSONS**

Grant us, we beseech Thee, O Lord, the help of Thy grace, that what by Thy instruction we know is to be done, by Thy assistance we may perfectly accomplish. Through Christ our Lord. Amen.





**"Suffer the little children, and forbid them not to come to Me: for the kingdom of heaven is for such."  
(Matt. xix, 14.)**



# Catechism

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## Chapter 1.—GOD: THE CREATION: MAN'S DESTINY.

1. Who made the world?  
God made the world.
2. How did God make the world?  
God created the world, that is, He made it out of nothing.
3. Who is God?  
God is the Creator of the world;  
He is the living Being without beginning and without end;  
He is infinitely great and infinitely good.
4. Is there only one God?  
Yes: there is only one God.
5. Where is God?  
God is in heaven, on earth, and everywhere.
6. If God be everywhere, why do we not see Him?  
We do not see God because He is a Spirit, having no body, and therefore cannot be seen by us in this life.
7. Does God see us?  
Yes: God sees us and always watches over us.
8. Can God do all things?  
Yes: God can do all things.
9. Why did God make the world?  
God made the world to show His power and wisdom, and to help us to reach our home in heaven.
10. Who made you?  
God made me, giving me a body and a soul.



11. Did God create your soul?

Yes: God created my soul, and He made it like Himself.

12. How is your soul like God?

My soul is like God because  
it is a spirit;  
it will never die;  
and it can know and love God.

13. Why did God make you?

God made me to know Him, love Him and serve Him here on earth, and to be happy with Him for ever in heaven.

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## Chapter 2.—PRINCIPAL TRUTHS OF RELIGION.

14. How can we know God on earth?

We can know God on earth by seeing the wonderful things He has made, and by learning the truths which He has taught.

15. How do we know what God has taught?

We know what God has taught from the teaching of His Church, which is *the pillar and ground of the truth*. (I Tim. iii, 15.)  
(See No. 57.)

16. Can we understand all the truths which God has taught?

We can understand many of the truths which God has taught, but there are some truths which we cannot fully understand, and these are called Mysteries of Religion.

17. What are the chief Mysteries of Religion?

The chief Mysteries of Religion are the Blessed Trinity and the Incarnation.



18. What does the Mystery of the Blessed Trinity mean?  
The Mystery of the Blessed Trinity means that in one God there are three really distinct Persons equal in all things, and having only one and the same Divine Nature.
19. What are the names of the Three Divine Persons?  
The First Person is God the Father, the Second Person is God the Son, the Third Person is God the Holy Ghost.
20. What does the Mystery of the Incarnation mean?  
The Mystery of the Incarnation means that God the Son, the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, became man.
21. How did God the Son become Man?  
God the Son became man by taking, through the power of the Holy Ghost, a body and a soul like ours in the womb of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
22. Why did God the Son become man?  
God the Son became man to redeem us.
23. How did God the Son redeem us?  
God the Son redeemed us by His sufferings and death on the cross.
- 

### Chapter 3.—OUR FIRST PARENTS AND THEIR FALL: THE ANGELS.

24. Why did we need to be redeemed?  
We needed to be redeemed because our first parents, Adam and Eve, who had been created heirs to the kingdom of heaven, had sinned against God and by their sin had closed heaven against all mankind.
25. What sin did our first Parents commit?  
Our first Parents disobeyed God when they ate the forbidden fruit in the Garden of Eden.



- 26. Why did God command our first Parents not to eat the forbidden fruit?**

God commanded our first Parents not to eat the forbidden fruit to test their obedience to Him, their Lord and Master.

- 27. Who tempted our first Parents to eat the forbidden fruit?**

The devil, one of the fallen angels, tempted our first Parents to eat the forbidden fruit.

- 28. Who are the angels?**

The angels are spirits like our souls, but they have no bodies.

- 29. Were the angels in heaven when they were created by God?**

No: the angels, like our first Parents, were placed in a state of trial in which they could win or lose heaven.

- 30. Did some of the angels fall into sin?**

Yes: the angels were so great and beautiful that some fell into a sin of pride. They rebelled against God, and are punished in hell for ever. (See No. 238.)

- 31. How did God reward the good angels?**

God rewarded the good angels by allowing them to see Him in heaven, thus making them happy for ever.

- 32. Has everyone an angel to help him to serve God?**

Yes: everyone has a guardian angel to help him to serve God.



**33. What are some gifts of God that our first Parents lost by their sin?**

Our first Parents by their sin lost the wonderful gift of sanctifying grace, and with it the right to heaven. They were driven out of the Garden of Eden, and, with all their children to the end of the world, were doomed to die. (See No. 150.)

**34. Does the sin of our first Parents come down to us?**  
Yes: the sin of our first Parents does come down to each one of us; we are born in original sin.

**35. What do you mean by saying that we are born in original sin?**

By saying that we are born in original sin I mean that because of the sin of our first Parents, we are born without sanctifying grace, and without a right to heaven; we have an inclination to wrong doing; and must suffer the pains and miseries of this life. (See No. 150.)

**36. Was anyone conceived and born free from original sin?**

Yes: the blessed Virgin Mary and she alone was conceived and born free from original sin. This favour from God is called her Immaculate Conception.

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#### **Chapter 4.—THE INCARNATION AND REDEMPTION.**

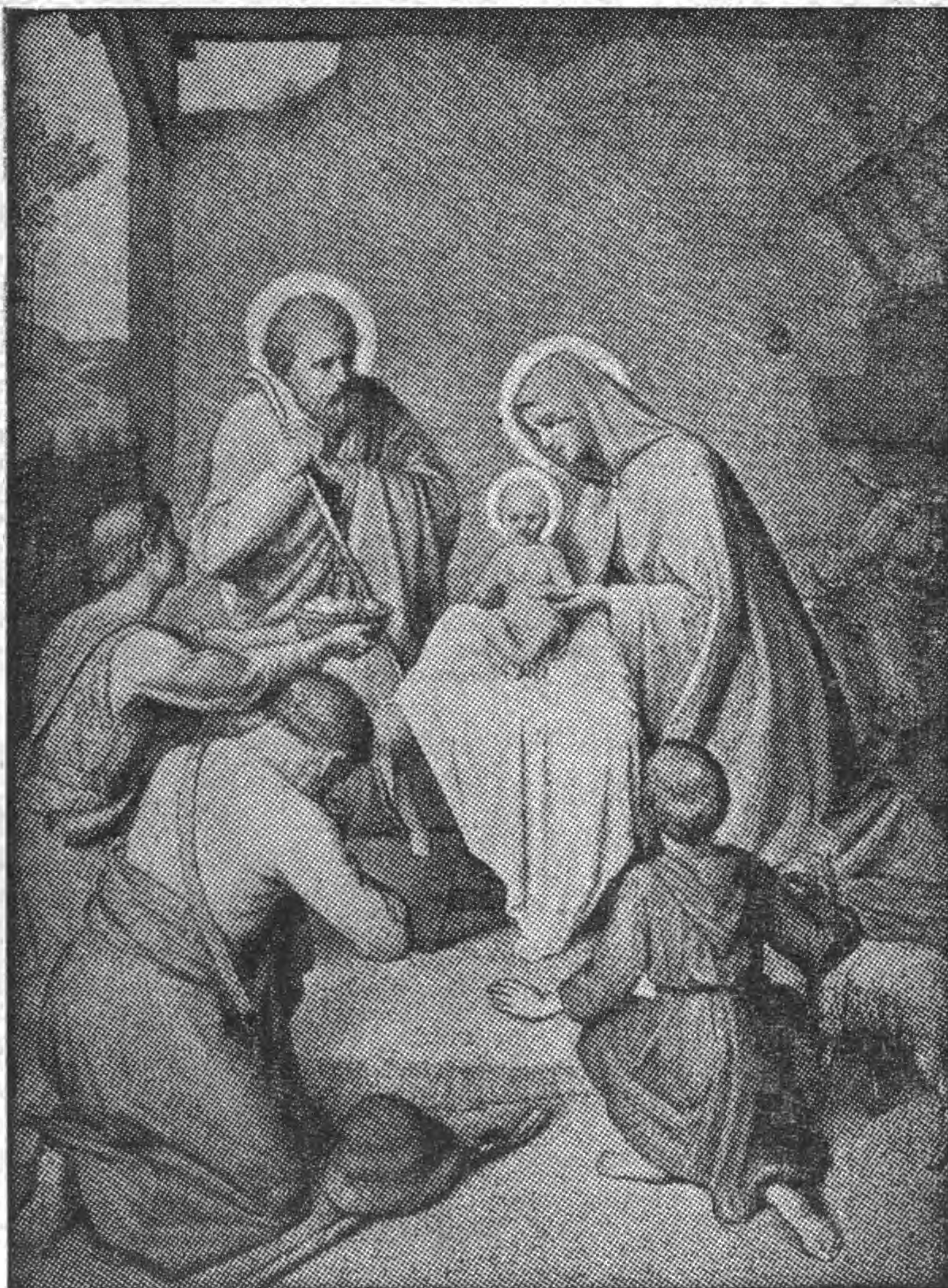
**37. What name was given to God the Son when He became man?**

God the Son, when He became man, was called Jesus Christ.

**38. Is Jesus Christ true God and true man?**

Yes: Jesus Christ is true God and true man.





**"And they came with haste: and they found Mary and Joseph, and the Infant lying in the manger." (Luke ii, 16.)**



**39. Why is Jesus Christ truly God?**

Jesus Christ is truly God because He is the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity, and therefore has one and the same nature with God the Father and God the Holy Ghost.

**40. Why is Jesus Christ truly man?**

Jesus Christ is truly man because, while truly God He has also a human nature, that is, a body and a soul like ours.

**41. How many persons are there in Jesus Christ?**

There is only one person in Jesus Christ, and that person is the Second Divine Person of the Blessed Trinity.

**42. Are there two natures in Jesus Christ?**

Yes: there are two natures in Jesus Christ, a divine nature and a human nature.

**43. What happened on the day of the Annunciation?**

On the day of the Annunciation, the Archangel Gabriel announced to the Blessed Virgin Mary: *Behold, thou shalt conceive in thy womb and shalt bring forth a son, and thou shalt call His Name Jesus.* (Luke i, 31.)

**44. What happened on Christmas Day?**

On Christmas Day Jesus Christ was born of the Blessed Virgin Mary in a stable at Bethlehem.

**45. Is the Blessed Virgin Mary the Mother of God?**

Yes: the Blessed Virgin Mary is the Mother of God, because her Son, Jesus Christ, is God.

**46. What happened on Good Friday?**

On Good Friday, Jesus Christ died nailed to a cross, to redeem and save us.



- 47. Why do we call that day Good on which Jesus Christ died?**

We call that day Good on which Jesus Christ died because His death has shown how much He loves us, and has brought us so many blessings.

- 48. While the body of Jesus Christ was in the tomb, what happened to His soul?**

While the body of Jesus Christ was in the tomb His soul descended to a place called Limbo.

- 49. What do you mean by Limbo?**

Limbo is that place where the souls of all good people who died before Christ were waiting until He would redeem them and take them to heaven.

- 50. What happened on Easter Sunday?**

On Easter Sunday, the third day after His death, Jesus Christ arose glorious and immortal from the dead.

- 51. What do the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ prove?**

The death of Jesus Christ proves that He is man, and His resurrection proves that He is God.

- 52. What happened on Ascension Thursday?**

On Ascension Thursday, forty days after Easter, Jesus Christ ascended with His body and soul into heaven.

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### Chapter 5.—THE CHURCH.

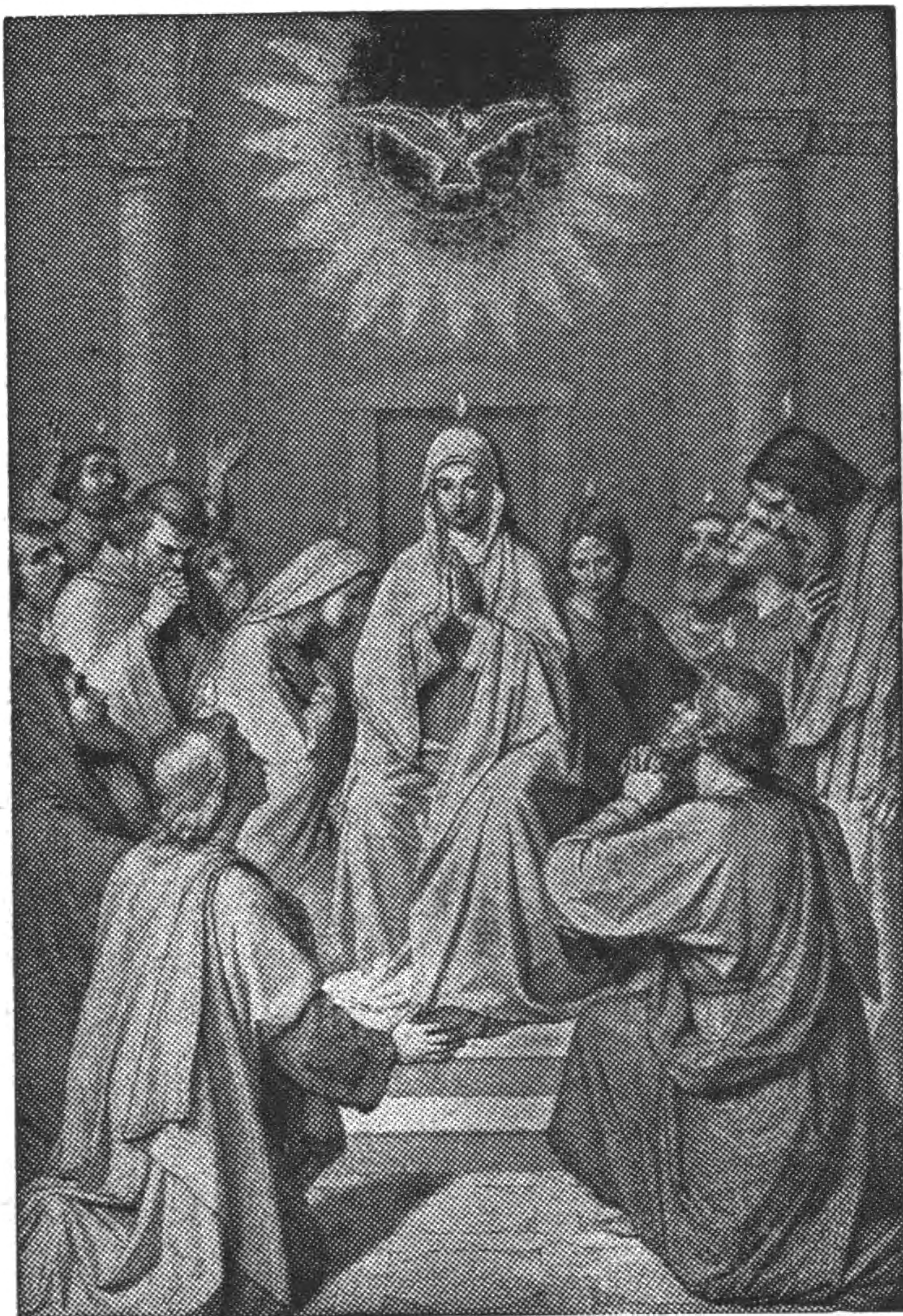
- 53. What happened on Pentecost Sunday?**

On Pentecost Sunday the Holy Ghost came down upon the apostles in the form of tongues of fire.

- 54. Why did Jesus Christ send the Holy Ghost?**

Jesus Christ sent the Holy Ghost to strengthen and enlighten His apostles, and to guide and guard His Church through all ages.





**"And there appeared to them parted tongues as it were of  
fire . . . and they were all filled with the Holy Ghost."  
(Acts ii, 3-4.)**



55. Did Jesus Christ come on earth to teach us as well as to die for us?

Yes: Jesus Christ came on earth not only to die for us, but also to teach us what we must believe and do to save our souls.

56. Can we save our souls by doing good without believing the teaching of Jesus Christ?

No: to save our souls, in addition to doing good, we must also believe the teaching of Jesus Christ. *for without faith it is impossible to please God.* (Heb. xi, 6.) (See No. 102.)

57. How can we know the teaching of Jesus Christ?

Jesus Christ founded a visible Society or Church to give us His teaching, and to guide and help us on the way to heaven. (See No. 15.)

58. Why must we believe the teaching of the Church?

We must believe the teaching of the Church because the Church has authority from Jesus Christ to teach. For Christ said to His Apostles: *All power is given to Me in heaven and in earth. . . . Going, therefore, teach ye all nations . . . and behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world.* (Matt. xxviii, 18-20.)

59. Can the Church err in teaching the doctrines of Jesus Christ?

No: the Church cannot err in teaching, for Jesus Christ promised the Pastors of His Church that He would send the Holy Ghost, the Spirit of Truth, to teach them all truth, and to remain with them for ever. (John xiv, 16, and xvi, 13.)

60. Will the Church last for all time?

Yes: Jesus Christ promised that His Church would last for all time, and He said: *The gates of hell shall not prevail against it.* (Matt. xvi, 18.)



61. What is the name of the true Church founded by Jesus Christ?

The true Church founded by Jesus Christ is the Holy Catholic Church.

62. Of all the various religious bodies that claim the name of Christian, which is the true Church founded by Christ?

The true Church founded by Jesus Christ is that which is governed by the Pope, and the Bishops in union with him.

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#### Chapter 6.—THE MARKS OF THE CHURCH.

63. What are the marks or signs by which people may know the true Church of Christ?

Christ's words and our own reason tell us that there are four chief marks or signs by which the true Church can be known. The true Church is One, Holy; Catholic, that is, Universal; and Apostolic.

64. What Church has these four marks?

The Catholic Church alone is one, holy, universal, and apostolic, and is therefore the one true Church of Jesus Christ.

65. Why do you say the Catholic Church is one?

The Catholic Church is *one* because all its members—

believe the same truths;  
offer to God the same Holy Sacrifice;  
share the same Sacraments;  
and are united under one visible head on earth—the Pope.



**66. Why do you say the Catholic Church is holy?**

The Catholic Church is *holy* because it was founded by Jesus Christ; and through its holy teaching and the Sacraments it gives us all the graces that in every age make men and women remarkable for holiness.

**67. Why do you say the Catholic Church is universal?**

The Catholic Church is *universal* because its Founder, Jesus Christ, appointed it to *teach all nations*; and everywhere and in every age it teaches everything that He taught.

**68. Why do you say the Catholic Church is apostolic?**

The Catholic Church is apostolic because the Bishops of the Catholic Church can trace back their authority in an unbroken line to Jesus Christ and the Apostles.

**69. Are these four marks found in any religious body except in the Catholic Church?**

No: these four marks are found in the Catholic Church alone.

**70. Is everyone bound to belong to the Catholic Church?**

Yes: everyone is bound to belong to the Catholic Church, because Our Lord said to His Apostles: *Go ye into the whole world, and preach the Gospel to every creature. He that believeth and is baptized, shall be saved: but he that believeth not shall be condemned.* (Mark xvi, 15, 16.)

**71. Can those who are outside the Catholic Church be saved?**

Those who through their own fault are outside the Catholic Church cannot be saved: those who through no fault of their own are outside the Catholic Church will be saved if they die in the state of grace.



**Chapter 7.—THE MEMBERS OF THE CHURCH.****72. Who are the members of the Church?**

The members of the Church are our Holy Father the Pope, and with him all the Bishops, priests and people who are baptized, and who acknowledge the Pope to be the Vicar of Christ on earth and the visible head of the Church.

**73. Whom does the Pope succeed as visible head of the Church?**

The Pope is the successor of St. Peter, who was chief of the Apostles, Christ's Vicar on earth, and first Pope and Bishop of Rome.

**74. How do you know St. Peter was appointed by Christ as visible head of the Church?**

We know St. Peter was made the visible head of the Church because Jesus Christ said to him: *Thou art Peter (the rock), and on this rock I will build My Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven. And whatsoever thou shalt bind upon earth, it shall be bound also in heaven; and whatsoever thou shalt loose on earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven.* (Matt. xvi, 18, 19.)

**75. Did Jesus Christ fulfil His promise to St. Peter?**

Yes: after the Resurrection, Jesus Christ appointed St. Peter shepherd over His whole flock, when He said: *Feed My lambs . . . feed My sheep.* (John xxi, 15-17.)

**76. Who are the successors of the other Apostles?**

The successors of the other Apostles are all the other Bishops of the Catholic Church.



77. What do you mean by the infallibility of the Pope?  
By the infallibility of the Pope I mean that the Pope cannot teach what is false when, speaking as Head of the Church, and binding all the faithful, he defines doctrines of faith and morals.
78. Where do we find doctrines of faith and morals?  
Doctrines of faith and morals are found in the Bible and in Tradition.
79. What do you mean by the Bible?  
By the Bible I mean the Books of the Old Law and of the New Law, which, as they were written under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost, have God for their author.
80. Does the Bible contain all the truths given to us under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost?  
No: the Bible does not contain all the truths given to us under the inspiration of the Holy Ghost; some of these truths are contained in Tradition. St. Paul says: *Therefore, Brethren, stand fast; and hold the traditions which you have learned, whether by word or by our epistle.* (2 Thess. ii, 14.)
81. What do you mean by Tradition?  
By Tradition I mean those teachings of Christ which were not written in the books of the Bible, but have come down to us through the Apostles and their successors.
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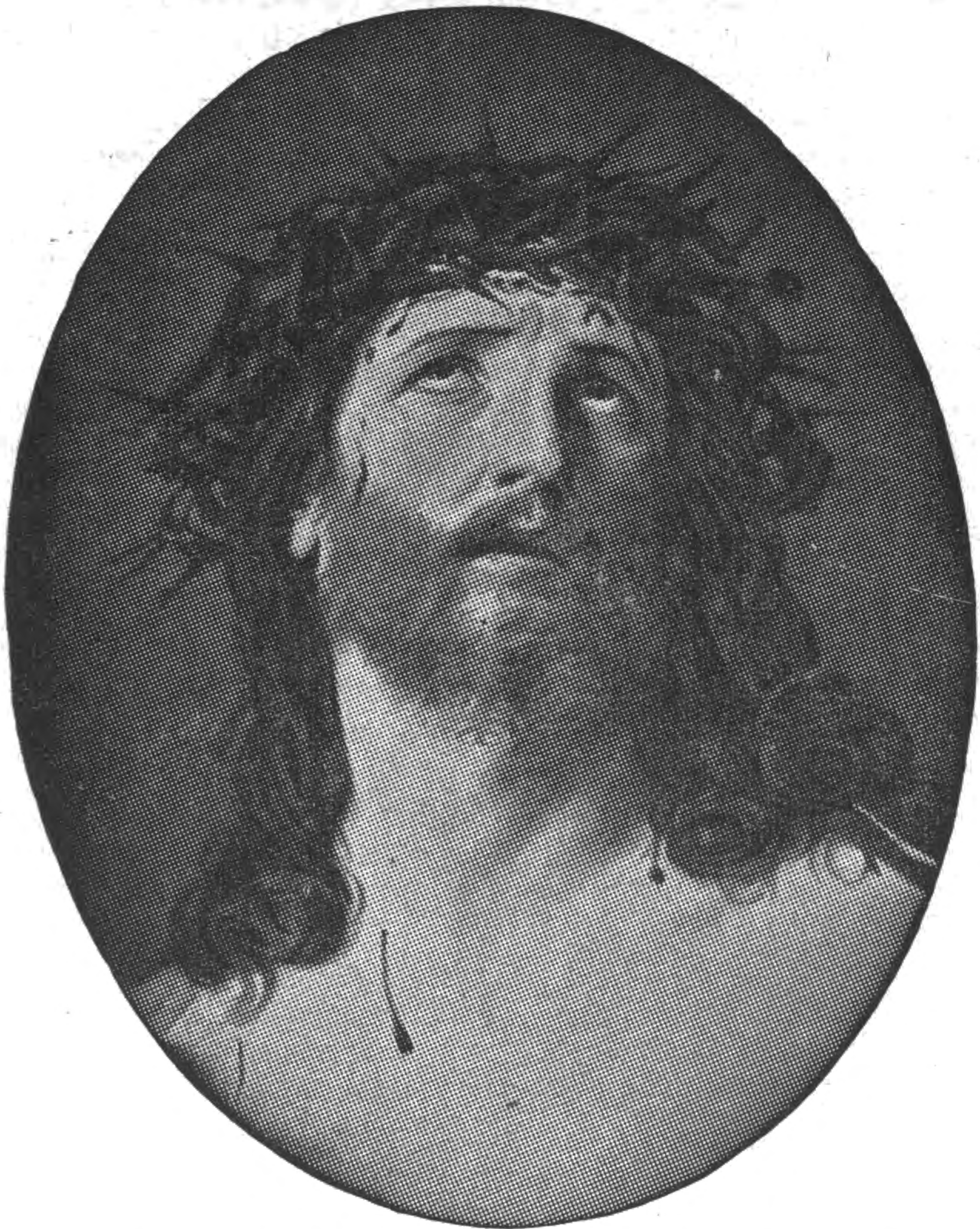
## Chapter 8.—SIN: CONTRITION: PURGATORY.

82. What is sin?  
Sin is any wilful thought, word, deed, or omission against the law of God.



83. **How many kinds of sin can a person commit?**  
A person can commit two kinds of sin, mortal sin or venial sin.
84. **What is mortal sin?**  
Mortal sin is breaking God's law in a serious way.
85. **How does a person commit a mortal sin?**  
A person commits a mortal sin when he knowingly and willingly consents to something which he believes to be a mortal sin.
86. **What is the effect of mortal sin?**  
By mortal sin the soul rebels against God, it loses sanctifying grace and all right to heaven. (See No. 150.)
87. **Is it a great evil to commit a mortal sin?**  
To commit a mortal sin is the greatest of all evils.
88. **What should we do if we commit a mortal sin?**  
If we commit a mortal sin we should at once make an act of perfect contrition, and then go to Confession as soon as we reasonably can.
89. **What do you mean by Perfect Contrition?**  
Perfect Contrition is sorrow for our sins because they offend God, Who is so good Himself, and deserves to be loved so much by us. (See Nos. 200, 201.)
90. **What is the effect of Perfect Contrition?**  
Perfect Contrition immediately takes away sin by giving sanctifying grace, and restores us to God's friendship even before we go to Confession.
91. **Is it necessary to confess mortal sins which have already been forgiven through Perfect Contrition?**  
Yes: we are bound to tell all the mortal sins which have not been already confessed and forgiven in the Sacrament of Penance.





**"And plaiting a crown of thorns they put it upon His Head."  
(Matt. xxvii, 29.)**



- 92. What happens to those who die in mortal sin?**  
Those who die in mortal sin are lost for ever in hell. (See Nos. 232, 233.)
- 93. What is venial sin?**  
Venial sin is breaking God's law in a less serious way than by mortal sin.
- 94. How does a person commit a venial sin?**  
A person commits a venial sin when he knowingly and willingly consents to something which he believes to be a venial sin.
- 95. What is the effect of venial sin?**  
By venial sin our love for God is lessened, and so we are in greater danger of falling into mortal sin.
- 96. What happens to those who die in venial sin?**  
Those who die in venial sin go to Purgatory.
- 97. What is Purgatory?**  
Purgatory is a place or state of punishment in the next life where some souls have to suffer for a time, because they are not yet fit to go to heaven.
- 98. Do all those who die in the state of grace go to heaven immediately?**  
No: those who die in venial sin, and those who have not done sufficient penance for sin forgiven, are sent to Purgatory.
- 99. Can we help the souls in Purgatory?**  
Yes: we can help the souls in Purgatory by our prayers and good works, by gaining indulgences for them, and especially by the offering of the Holy Sacrifice of Mass. (See Nos. 211-214.)
- 100. What does the Scripture say about helping the souls in Purgatory?**  
The Scripture says: *It is therefore a holy and wholesome thought to pray for the dead, that they may be loosed from sins.* (II Mach. xii, 46.)



101. What do you mean by the Communion of Saints?  
By the Communion of Saints, I mean that the members of the Church on earth, the saints in heaven and the suffering souls in Purgatory are all united as one family of God.
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Chapter 9.—THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD.  
(I-III.)

102. Can we save our souls by believing in God, without doing good works?  
No: we are bound not only to believe what God has taught, but also to love and serve Him, *for faith without works is dead.* (James ii, 26.)  
(See No. 56.)
103. How do we love and serve God?  
We love and serve God by keeping the Commandments of God and the Commandments of His Church.
104. What are the Commandments of God?  
*I am the Lord thy God.*
1. Thou shalt not have strange gods before Me.
  2. Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain.
  3. Remember that thou keep holy the Sabbath day.
  4. Honour thy father and thy mother.
  5. Thou shalt not kill.
  6. Thou shalt not commit adultery.
  7. Thou shalt not steal.
  8. Thou shalt not bear false witness against thy neighbour.
  9. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's wife.
  10. Thou shalt not covet thy neighbour's goods.



**105. What are we commanded to do by the first Commandment?**

We are commanded by the first Commandment to give supreme worship and adoration to God and to Him alone.

**106. How do we give supreme worship and adoration to God?**

We give supreme worship and adoration to God by the offering of Sacrifice; by prayer; and by acts of Faith, Hope and Charity. (See No. 179.)

**107. Why do we make an act of Faith?**

We make an act of Faith to show that we firmly believe the truths which God has taught.

**108. How do we show our Faith?**

We show our Faith by learning our religion carefully; by practising it faithfully; and by teaching it to others.

**109. Why do we make an act of Hope?**

We make an act of Hope to show that we desire eternal life, and the means to obtain it.

**110. Why do we make an act of Charity?**

We make an act of Charity to show that we love God above all for His own sake, and our neighbour as ourselves for the love of God.  
(See Nos. 136, 137.)

**111. How do we sin against the first Commandment?**

We sin against the first Commandment by taking part in any form of false religion or of superstitious practices.

**112. Is it a sin against the first Commandment to take part in non-Catholic services?**

Yes: it is a sin against the first Commandment to take part in non-Catholic services.



**113. Is it lawful to honour the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Saints?**

It is lawful to honour the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Saints, but not to give them divine or supreme honour, which is due to God alone.

**114. What are we commanded to do by the second Commandment?**

We are commanded by the second Commandment to speak with reverence of God, and of holy persons and things.

**115. How do we sin against the second Commandment?**

We sin against the second Commandment by cursing or blaspheming or by taking oaths that are false, rash, unjust or unnecessary.

**116. What are we commanded to do by the third Commandment?**

We are commanded by the third Commandment to give special worship to God at appointed times.

**117. How do we sin against the third Commandment?**

We sin against the third Commandment by wilfully failing to sanctify Sunday and Holy Days as the Church prescribes.

**118. What does the Church prescribe for Sundays and Holy Days?**

The Church commands us to offer sacrifice to God on Sundays and Holy days by assisting at Mass; and forbids us to engage unnecessarily in bodily toil on these days.

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#### **Chapter 10.—THE COMMANDMENTS OF GOD. (IV-X)**

**119. What are we commanded to do by the fourth Commandment?**

We are commanded by the fourth Commandment to love and honour our parents and superiors, and to obey them in all that is not sinful.



**120. How do we sin against the fourth Commandment?**

We sin against the fourth Commandment by **all** contempt, ill-will or disobedience towards our parents or to others placed over us.

**121. What are the chief duties of parents under the fourth Commandment?**

The chief duties of parents are to provide for their children, to instruct them in Christian doctrine, to send them to Catholic schools, and, by good example and every means in their power, to bring them to God.

**122. What are we commanded to do by the fifth Commandment?**

We are commanded by the fifth Commandment to take proper care of our own health and life, and to live in peace and charity with our neighbour.

**123. How do we sin against the fifth Commandment?**

We sin against the fifth Commandment by murder, or by drunkenness, quarrelling, hatred, anger, or revenge.

**124. Do we break the fifth Commandment by scandal, that is, by leading others to commit sin?**

Yes: scandal is a sin against the fifth Commandment. *Woe to that man by whom scandal cometh, said Our Lord. (Matt. xviii, 7.)*

**125. What are we commanded to do by the sixth Commandment?**

We are commanded by the sixth Commandment to be pure in our looks, words and actions: *Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God. (Matt. v, 8.)*

**126. How do we sin against the sixth Commandment?**

We sin against the sixth Commandment by giving deliberate consent to impure looks, words, or actions, alone or with others.



**127. What are we commanded to do by the seventh Commandment?**

We are commanded by the seventh Commandment to be just in our dealings with our neighbour, to pay just wages, and to do honest work.

**128. How do we sin against the seventh Commandment?**

We sin against the seventh Commandment by unjustly taking or keeping what belongs to another, or by cheating, or injuring any person's property.

**129. What are we commanded to do by the eighth Commandment?**

We are commanded by the eighth Commandment to speak with truth and charity, for Our Lord has said: *As you would that men should do to you, do you also to them in like manner.* (Luke vi, 31.)

**130. How do we sin against the eighth Commandment?**

We sin against the eighth Commandment by false swearing, rash judgment and lies, or by speaking unkindly or unjustly of our neighbour.

**131. What are we commanded to do by the ninth Commandment?**

We are commanded by the ninth Commandment to keep ourselves pure in thought and desire, for *evil thoughts are an abomination to the Lord.* (Prov. xv, 26.)

**132. How do we sin against the ninth Commandment?**

We sin against the ninth Commandment by taking wilful pleasure in immodest thoughts, desires, or feelings.

**133. Are immodest thoughts, desires, or feelings always sins?**

No: immodest thoughts, desires, or feelings are not sins unless we knowingly and willingly consent to them.



134. What are we commanded to do by the tenth Commandment?

We are commanded by the tenth Commandment to be grateful for God's good gifts to us, and to rejoice in our neighbour's welfare.

135. How do we sin against the tenth Commandment?

We sin against the tenth Commandment by desiring to take or keep wrongfully what belongs to another.

136. Name one Commandment of Our Lord which will include all ten Commandments.

All ten Commandments are included in these words of Our Lord: *Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with thy whole heart, and with thy whole soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbour as thyself.* (Luke x, 27.)

137. Must we love our enemies for the love of God?

Yes: we must love even our enemies. *Love your enemies,* says Christ, *do good to them that hate you, bless them that curse you, and pray for them that persecute and calumniate you.* (Luke vi: Matt. v.)

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## Chapter 11.—THE COMMANDMENTS OF THE CHURCH.

138. Are we bound to obey the commandments made by the Church?

Yes: we are bound to obey all the commandments of the Church.

139. From whom does the Church get power to make commandments?

The Church gets power to make commandments from Jesus Christ. For He said: He that heareth you, heareth Me; he that despiseth you, despiseth Me. (Luke x, 16.)



**140. What are the principal commandments of the Church?**

The principal commandments of the Church are:

To hear Mass on Sundays and Holy days of obligation.

To fast and abstain on the days commanded.

To confess our sins at least once a year.

To receive worthily the Blessed Eucharist each year at Easter, or within the appointed time.

To contribute to the support of our pastors, and to the upkeep of Catholic schools and charitable institutions.

To send Catholic children to Catholic schools.

To observe the laws of the Church regarding the celebration of the Sacrament of Matrimony.

**141. What are the Holy days of obligation in Australia?**

The Holy days of obligation in Australia are: Christmas day; New Year's Day; Ascension Thursday; The Assumption (15th August); and All Saint's Day (1st November).

**142. What are fast days?**

Fast days are days on which the Church limits the amount of food a person may eat.

**143. What are days of abstinence?**

Days of abstinence are days on which the Church forbids the use of meat.

**144. Are there some days which are days both of fast and abstinence.**

Yes: there are certain days on which the Church limits the amount of food a person may eat, and forbids the use of meat.



145. Why does the Church command us to fast and abstain?

The Church commands us to fast and abstain because fast and abstinence help us to practice self-control, and so resist temptation. They can also be offered to God in reparation for our sins. (See No's 208-210.)

146. Is God's grace needed to keep His Commandments and those of His Church?

Yes: God's grace is needed to keep His Commandments and those of His Church.

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### Chapter 12.—GRACE AND PRAYER.

147. What is Grace?

Grace is a supernatural gift which God gives us to make us holy, and to help us to save our souls.

148. Can we gain heaven without God's Grace?

No: without Grace we can do nothing to merit heaven. *Without Me, says Christ, you can do nothing.* (John xv, 5.)

149. How many kinds of Grace are there?

There are two kinds of Grace, Sanctifying Grace and Actual Grace.

150. What does Sanctifying Grace do for us?

Sanctifying Grace makes us sharers in the divine life of Christ so that we become the temples of the Holy Ghost; the adopted children of God; and heirs to His heavenly kingdom.

151. Can Sanctifying Grace be increased?

Yes: Sanctifying Grace is increased by prayer and good works, and especially by offering the Holy Mass, and receiving the Sacraments.



152. What do we gain by an increase of Sanctifying Grace?  
By an increase of Sanctifying Grace our souls become more beautiful and more pleasing to God, and by it we gain the right to greater happiness in heaven.
153. How is Sanctifying Grace lost?  
Sanctifying Grace is lost by mortal sin.
154. What does Actual Grace do for us?  
Actual Grace helps us to know and to do what is right.
155. What is Prayer?  
Prayer is thinking about God; speaking to Him; desiring to love Him; and asking Him to give us what we need for soul and body.
156. Why should we pray?  
We should pray because God is our Creator and loving Father, upon Whom we depend in all things.
157. When should we pray?  
Christ Himself says we *ought always to pray*. (Luke xviii, I.)
158. How can we always pray?  
We can always pray by offering to God all our thoughts, words, and actions—every morning and every night, and frequently during the day.
159. When are our prayers pleasing to God?  
Our prayers are pleasing to God when we trust in His goodness, when we are ready to accept His will, and when we humbly pray in the name of Our Lord, Jesus Christ.
160. Should we ask the prayers of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Saints?  
Yes: we should ask the prayers of the Blessed Virgin Mary and the Saints, because they are God's friends, and are united with us through the Communion of Saints. (See No. 101.)



161. Why does the Church teach us to pray frequently to the Blessed Virgin Mary?

The Church teaches us to pray frequently to the Blessed Virgin Mary because she is the Mother of God, and therefore has special power in heaven.

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### Chapter 13.—THE SACRAMENTS: BAPTISM, CONFIRMATION.

162. What is a Sacrament?

A Sacrament is an external sign or action chosen by Christ to give Grace.

163. What kind of Grace do the Sacraments give?

All the Sacraments give Sanctifying Grace, and in addition each Sacrament gives a right to special actual Graces.

164. How many Sacraments did Christ give to His Church? Christ gave His Church seven Sacraments: Baptism, Confirmation, Blessed Eucharist, Penance, Extreme Unction, Holy Order, and Matrimony.

165. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Baptism?

The Sacrament of Baptism cleanses us from original sin by giving Sanctifying Grace, and so we become the children of God, and members of Christ's Mystical Body, the Church.

166. Why do you call the Church the "Mystical Body of Christ?"

The Church is called the "Mystical Body of Christ" because its members, through Baptism, *are joined together in one body with Christ* as Head, and share His Life by Sanctifying Grace.

(See No. 150.)



167. How is Baptism given?

Baptism is given by pouring water on the head of the person to be baptized, saying while pouring the water: *I baptize thee in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost.* (Matt. xxviii, 19.)

168. Can we go to heaven without Baptism?

No: we cannot go to heaven without Baptism. *Unless a man, says Christ, be born again of water and the Holy Ghost, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God.* (John iii, 5.)

169. When Baptism of water is impossible, can anything take its place.

Yes: either martyrdom for the Faith, or an act of perfect love of God can take the place of Baptism of water.

170. What happens to infants who die without Baptism?

Infants who die without Baptism go to a place of happiness, but they will never see God in heaven.

171. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Confirmation?

The Sacrament of Confirmation gives us the Gifts of the Holy Ghost in their fullness, and courage and strength to live always as good soldiers of Jesus Christ.

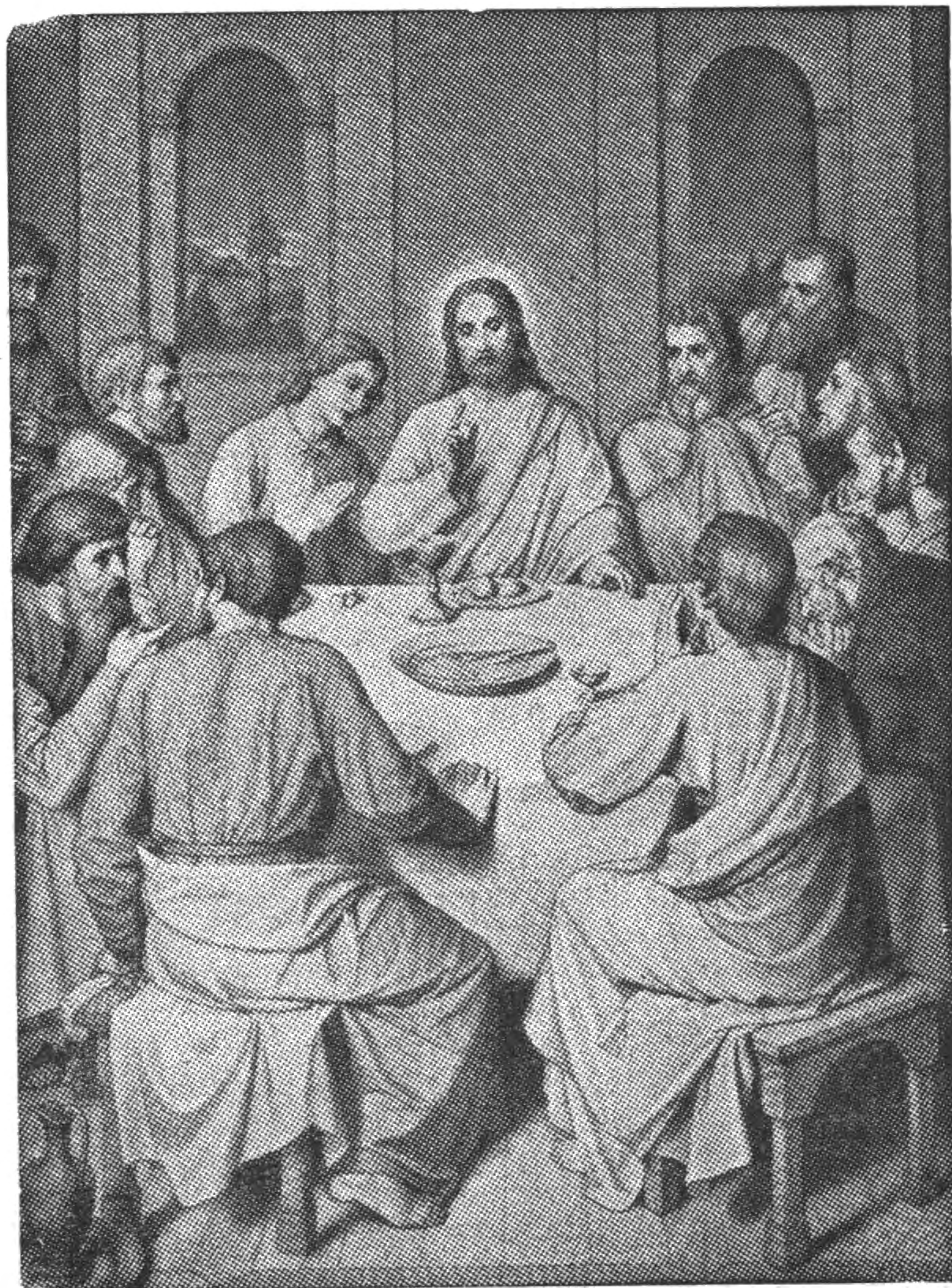
172. How do we show ourselves good soldiers of Jesus Christ?

We show ourselves good soldiers of Jesus Christ by being ever ready to fight and to suffer for our faith, even, if necessary, giving our lives for it. *Everyone, says Our Lord, that shall confess Me before men, I will also confess him before My Father Who is in heaven.* (Matt. x, 32.)

173. What are the gifts of the Holy Ghost?

The gifts of the Holy Ghost are Wisdom, Understanding, Counsel, Knowledge, Fortitude, Piety, and the Fear of the Lord.





**"Do this for a commemoration of Me." (Matt. xxvi; Luke xxii.)**



**Chapter 14.—THE BLESSED EUCHARIST:  
SACRIFICE AND SACRAMENT.**

**174. What is the Blessed Eucharist?**

The Blessed Eucharist is the Sacrifice of the New Law, and its greatest Sacrament, for in the Eucharist under the appearances of bread and wine Our Lord Jesus Christ is present, is offered, and is received.

**175. When did Jesus Christ give us the Blessed Eucharist?**

At the Last Supper, the night before He was crucified, Jesus Christ took bread and blessed, and broke, and gave to His Apostles, saying: *Take ye, and eat: This is My Body.* And taking the chalice (of wine), He gave thanks, and gave to them, saying: *Drink. . . . This is My Blood.* And He added: *Do this for a commemoration of Me.* (Matt. xxvi; Mark xiv; Luke xxii; I Cor. xi.)

**176. What became of the bread and wine when Our Lord spoke the words of consecration?**

When Our Lord spoke the words of consecration, *This is My Body, This is My Blood*, the substance of the bread and wine was changed into His own Body and Blood, and only the appearances of bread and wine remained.

**177. What did Our Lord intend by the words: "Do this for a commemoration of me?"**

By the words, *Do this for a commemoration of Me*, Our Lord

1. ordained His Apostles priests;
2. gave them power to ordain priests; and
3. commanded all priests in like manner to consecrate offer and administer His Body and Blood.

**178. What is a priest?**

A priest is one who, through the Sacrament of Holy Order, has received special powers to carry on the work of Jesus Christ, and in particular to offer sacrifice to God.



**THE EUCHARIST AS A SACRIFICE****179. What is Sacrifice?**

Sacrifice is the highest act of religion in which a priest offers a victim to God, to acknowledge God's supreme dominion over us and our total dependence on Him.

**180. When does a priest offer Sacrifice?**

A priest offers Sacrifice in the Mass, when, acting in the person of Jesus Christ, he uses the power of consecration and changes bread and wine into Our Lord's Body and Blood.

**181. At what part of the Mass are the bread and wine changed into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ?**

The bread and wine are changed into the Body and Blood of Jesus Christ at the Consecration.

**182. Is the Mass the true Sacrifice of the New Law?**

Yes: the Mass is the true Sacrifice of the New Law for in it Our Lord, Jesus Christ, through the priest, offers Himself to God the Father for the living and the dead.

**183. Is the Mass the same Sacrifice as that of the Cross?**

Yes: the Mass is the same Sacrifice as that of the Cross because in the Mass Our Lord Himself as both Priest and Victim, and, though not suffering or shedding His Blood, He continues the Offering He made on the Cross.

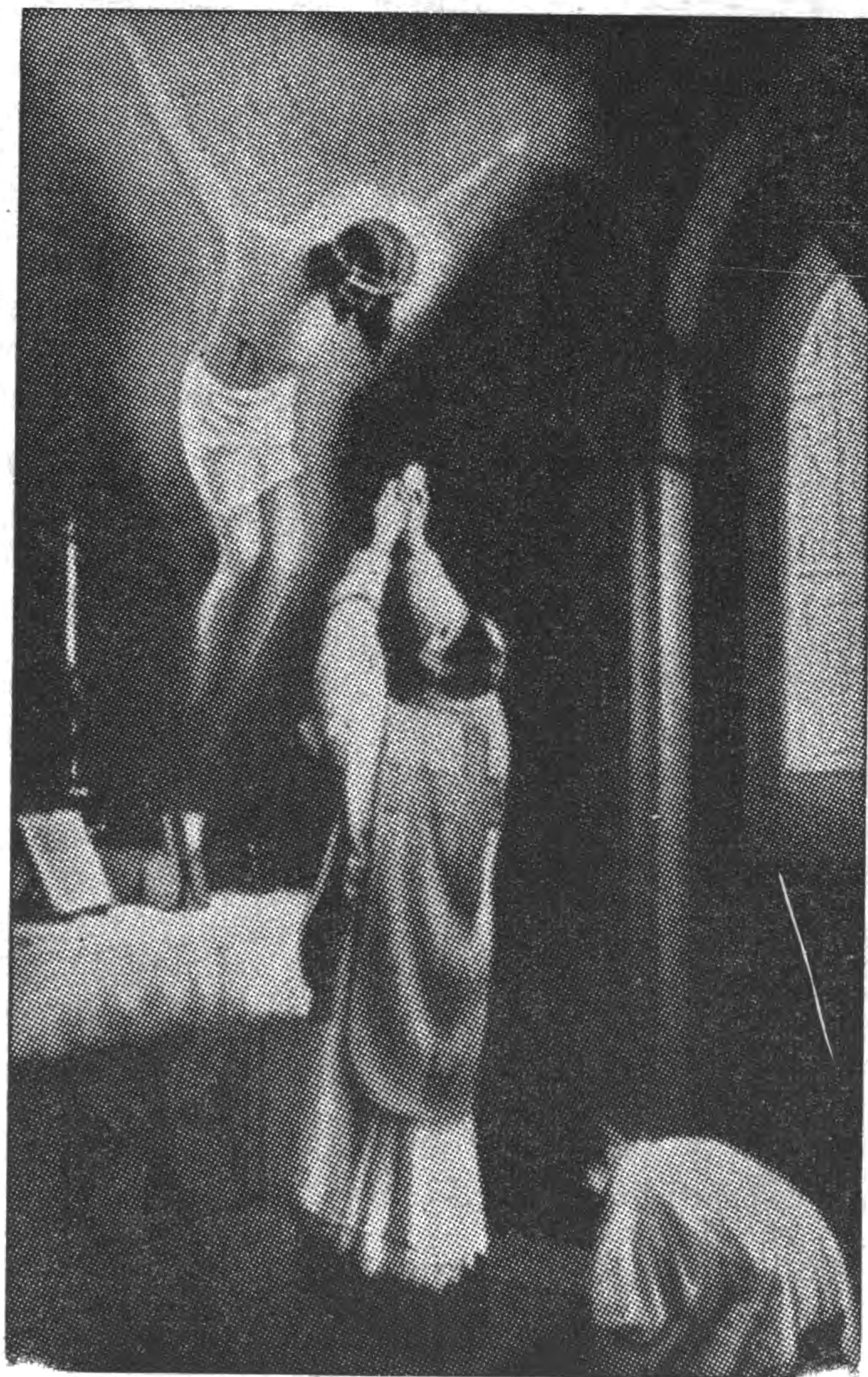
**184. Why do we go to Mass?**

We go to Mass to offer Sacrifice to God.

**185. What intentions should we form when offering the Mass?**

When offering the Mass we should unite our intentions with those of Our Lord: 1, to praise God's holy Name; 2, to thank Him for His gifts; 3, to offer reparation for our sins; and 4, to ask Him for all we need in soul and body.





**The Mass is the same Sacrifice as that of the Cross.**



**186. What is the best way to assist at Mass?**

The best way to assist at Mass is—

to join with the priest in offering the Divine Victim to God the Father as though we were present at the Sacrifice on Calvary; and to unite ourselves with the Victim by receiving Holy Communion.

**187. Do those sin who neglect Mass on Sundays and Holy days of obligation?**

Yes: those who without just cause neglect Mass on Sundays and Holy days of obligation commit a mortal sin. (See Nos. 106, 118, 140.)

**188. Is it good to go to Mass on other days besides Sundays and Holy days of obligation?**

Yes: since the offering of Sacrifice is the holiest act we can perform, it is good to go to Mass as often as we can.

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### THE EUCHARIST AS A SACRAMENT.

**189. What do you mean by receiving Communion?**

By receiving Communion I mean receiving the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist.

**190. Is the Blessed Eucharist a Sacrament as well as a Sacrifice?**

Yes: the Blessed Eucharist is a Sacrament as well as a Sacrifice. It is God's greatest gift to man, as well as man's greatest offering to God.

**191. Whom do we receive in the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist?**

In the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist we receive Jesus Christ, true God and true man.



19. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist?  
In the Sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist the Giver of all good gifts becomes the food of our soul.
193. How must we be prepared for Holy Communion?  
Before Holy Communion we must be in the state of grace, we must observe the laws of the Eucharistic Fast (see page 64), we should make acts of Faith, Hope and Charity.
194. How often should we receive Holy Communion?  
We should receive Holy Communion frequently, even every day if possible.
195. Is Jesus Christ present with us only at Mass and Holy Communion?  
No: Jesus Christ is present with us in the Tabernacle wherever the Blessed Sacrament is reserved.
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### Chapter 15.—PENANCE.

196. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Penance?  
The Sacrament of Penance forgives the sins we commit after Baptism, and restores us to the friendship of God. It also gives a special grace to avoid sin and resist temptation.
197. By whose power are sins forgiven?  
Sins are forgiven by the power of God, which Jesus Christ has given to the priests of His Church.
198. When did Jesus Christ give to the priests of His Church the power of forgiving sins?  
Jesus Christ gave to the priests of His Church the power of forgiving sins when He said to His Apostles on Easter Sunday night: *Receive ye the Holy Ghost: whose sins you shall forgive, they are forgiven them: and whose sins you shall retain, they are retained.* (John xx, 22, 23.)



**199. What are the four parts of the Sacrament of Penance?**  
The four parts of the Sacrament of Penance are Contrition, Confession, Absolution, and Satisfaction.

**200. What is Contrition?**  
Contrition is a heartfelt sorrow for having offended God, with a firm resolution of sinning no more. It may be either Perfect Contrition or Imperfect Contrition.

**201. Why should we be sorry for our sins?**  
We should be sorry for our sins because they are an insult to God our Creator, Who is infinitely good and perfect, and because the Son of God was scourged and crucified for our sins. This sorrow is called Perfect Contrition.

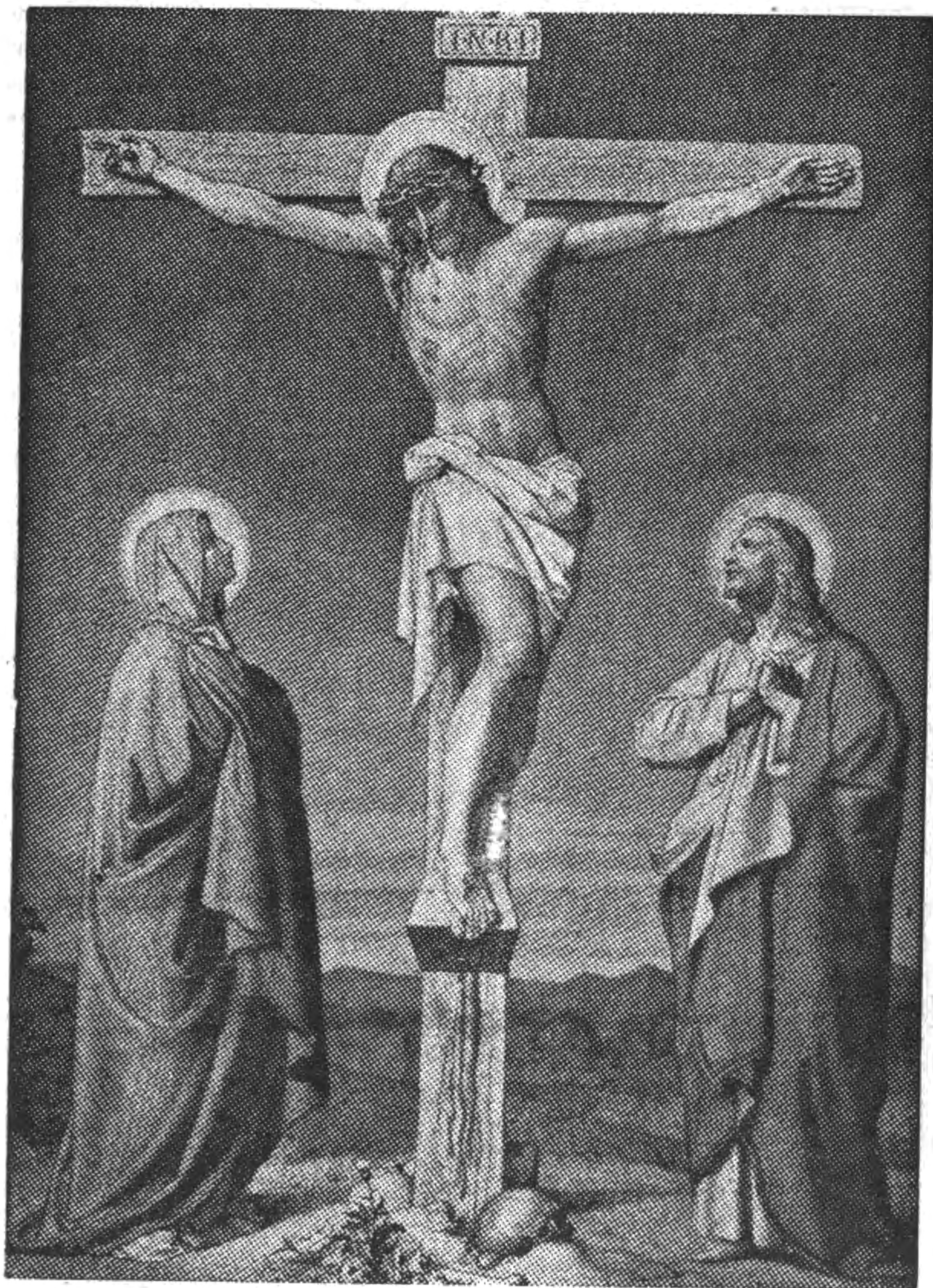
**202. Are there less perfect reasons for Contrition?**  
Yes: other reasons for Contrition are—the fear of hell, the loss of heaven, and the wickedness of sin. This sorrow is called Imperfect Contrition.

**203. What should a person do who is in danger of death and cannot go to Confession?**  
A person in danger of death who cannot go to Confession should make an act of Perfect Contrition. (See Nos. 88-90, 201.)

**204. What is Confession?**  
Confession is the telling of our sins to the priest in order to have them forgiven.

**205. How would we prepare for Confession?**  
First we should beg of God the grace to make a good confession; then we should carefully examine our conscience; and before we go to Confession we should make acts of Contrition and resolve sincerely to sin no more.





**"And when they were come to the place which is called Calvary, they crucified Him there." (Luke xxiii, 33.)**



**206. What is the sin of those who conceal a mortal sin in Confession?**

Those who wilfully conceal a mortal sin in Confession commit a grievous sin by *telling a lie to the Holy Ghost*. Their confession is bad, and must be made all over again.

**207. What is Absolution?**

Absolution is the pardon given by the priest, as minister of God, in the Sacrament of Penance.

**208. What is Satisfaction?**

Satisfaction is reparation to God for sin. When we perform the penance we receive in Confession we make an act of reparation or satisfaction.

**209. How do our acts of reparation help us?**

Our acts of reparation help us to share in the infinite satisfaction offered by Our Lord for sin. They lessen the temporal punishment due to sin, which sometimes remains even after the sin itself has been forgiven.

**210. Should we often make acts of reparation for our sins?**

Yes: we should often make acts of reparation for our sins, and for the sins of the world.

**211. Can the Church assist us in making reparation?**

Yes: the Church can assist us in making reparation by granting Indulgences.

**212. What is an Indulgence?**

An Indulgence is a remission, through the power of the Church, of the temporal punishment due to sin, after the sin itself has been forgiven.

**213. Has the Church power to grant Indulgences?**

Yes: the Church has power to grant Indulgences: *Whatsoever*, said Christ to St. Peter, *thou shalt loose upon earth, it shall be loosed also in heaven.* (Matt. xvi, 19.)



**214. How do we gain Indulgences?**

We gain Indulgences by saying the prayers or doing the works prescribed by the Church. We must be in the state of grace, and must carry out any conditions specially required, such as Confession, Holy Communion, a visit to the church, or prayers for the Pope's intentions.

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**Chapter 16.--EXTREME UNCTION: HOLY ORDER: MATRIMONY.****215. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Extreme Unction?**

The Sacrament of Extreme Unction gives grace and strength to the soul of the person who is dangerously ill. It also remits sin, and may even restore bodily health, if God so wills.

**216. Should we wait until we are in extreme danger of death before we receive Extreme Unction?**

No; since Confession and Holy Communion are its usual preparation, we should receive Extreme Unction, if possible, before we are in extreme danger of death.

**217. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Holy Order?**

The Sacrament of Holy Order gives Bishops and Priests the power to offer the Holy Sacrifice of Mass, and to forgive sin in the Sacrament of Penance. It also gives a special grace to carry out all their sacred duties.

**218. What is the special work of a Bishop?**

The special work of a Bishop is to give the Sacraments of Holy Order and Confirmation; to teach with authority; and to govern the portion of the Church under his charge.



**219. What is the special effect of the Sacrament of Matrimony?**

The Sacrament of Matrimony unites husband and wife in a holy and inseparable union. It also gives them a special grace to live happily together, and to bring up their children in the fear and love of God.

**220. Does a divorce given by the civil law break the bond of Christian marriage?**

No: the bond of Christian marriage cannot be broken except by the death of husband or wife. *What God has joined together, says Christ, let no man put asunder.* (Matt. xix, 6.)

**221. Are those Catholics married in the sight of God who go through the ceremony before a civil registrar or a non-Catholic minister of religion?**

No: such marriages may be valid in the eyes of the civil law, but they are not valid in the sight of God.

**222. What is a mixed marriage?**

A mixed marriage is one between a Catholic and a non-Catholic.

**223. Does the Church forbid mixed marriages?**

Yes: the Church forbids mixed marriages, because they are a danger to the faith of the Catholic person and of the children.

**224. Does the Church sometimes allow a mixed marriage?**

The Church sometimes allows a mixed marriage for grave reasons, but only under certain conditions.





**"I ascend to My Father." (John xx, 17.)**



**225. What are the conditions required before permission is given for a mixed marriage?**

The conditions required before permission is given for a mixed marriage are:

1. The non-Catholic person must promise not to interfere with the religion of the Catholic.
2. Both persons must promise that all their children will be brought up Catholics.

**226. Should the Catholic party try to by prudent means to convert the non-Catholic?**

**Yes:** the Catholic party should, by good example and prudent means, try to convert the non-Catholic. Timely notice of the intended marriage should be given to the parish priest so that the non-Catholic party may receive some instruction in the Catholic Faith.

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## **Chapter 17.—DEATH: JUDGMENT: HELL: HEAVEN.**

**227. What happens to the soul after death?**

Immediately after death the soul has to face its Particular Judgment, and the sentence then passed will be confirmed by Jesus Christ, our Redeemer and Judge, on the day of General Judgment.

**228. What do you mean by the day of General Judgment?**

By the day of General Judgment I mean that last *day when we must all appear before the judgment-seat of Christ, and then He will render to everyone according to his works.* (II Cor. v, 10; Matt. xvi, 27.)

**229. In what manner will Christ come on that last day?**

On the last day, Christ will come to judge us with great power and majesty, and all the angels with Him.



**230. What does the resurrection of the body mean?**

The resurrection of the body means that we shall all rise again on the last day with the same bodies that we had in this life.

**231. What will Jesus Christ say to the wicked on that last day?**

Jesus Christ will say to the wicked on the last day:  
*Depart from Me, ye cursed, into everlasting fire, which was prepared for the devil and his angels.*  
(Matt. xxv, 41.)

**232. Where will the wicked go on that last day?**

The wicked will go, both body and soul, into the everlasting punishment of hell.

**233. What is the punishment of hell?**

The punishment of hell is the loss for ever of the Blessed Vision of God; and the pain of everlasting fire and remorse.

**234. What will Jesus Christ say to the good on the last day?**

Jesus Christ will say to the good on the last day:  
*Come ye blessed of My Father, possess the kingdom prepared for you.* (Matt. xxv, 34.)

**235. Where will the good go on the last day?**

The good will enter, both body and soul, into the happiness of heaven.

**236. What will be our reward in heaven?**

Our reward in heaven will be the Blessed Vision of God; we shall see His wondrous glory; share His infinite knowledge; and rejoice in His unchanging happiness for ever.



# Serving at Mass

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“Boys who serve at the altar should be distinguished by good character and modest manner. They should be taught to answer clearly, distinctly, and accurately, and to go through the ceremonies with all gravity and decorum.”—Decrees of 4th Plenary Council, of Australia and New Zealand, No. 133.

*The Celebrant:* In nomine Patris, et Filii, et Spiritus sancti. Introibo ad altare Dei.

*The Server:* Ad Deum, qui laetificat juventutem meam.

C.: Judica me, Deus et discerne causam meam de gente non sancta: ab homine iniquo et doloso erue me.

S.: Quia Tu es Deus, fortitudo mea: quare me repulisti, et quare tristis incedo, dum affligit me inimicus?

C.: Emitte lucem Tuam et veritatem Tuam: ipsa me deduxerunt et adduxerunt in montem sanctum Tuum et in tabernacula Tua.

S.: Et introibo ad altare Dei; ad Deum qui laetificat juventutem meam.

C.: Confitebor Tibi in cithara, Deus, Deus meus: quare tristis es anima mea et quare conturbas me.

S.: Spera in Deo, quoniam adhuc confitebor Illi: salutare vultus mei, et Deus meus.

C.: Gloria Patri, et Filii, et Spiritu Sancto.

S.: Sicut erat in principio, et nunc et semper, et in saecula saeculorum. Amen.

C.: Introibo ad altare Dei.

S.: Ad Deum, qui laetificat juventutem meam.

C.: Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domini.

S.: Qui fecit coelum et terram.

C.: Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini, etc.

S.: Misereatur tui Omnipotens Deus, et dimissis peccatis tuis, perducatur te ad vitam æternam.

C.: Amen.



**S.: Confiteor Deo omnipotenti, beatæ Mariæ semper Virgini, beato Michaeli Archangelo, beato Joanni Baptistæ, sanctis Apostolis Petro et Paulo, omnibus sanctis, et tibi Pater, quia peccavi nimis, cogitatione, verbo et opere, mea culpa, mea culpa, mea maxima culpa. Ideo precor beatam Mariam semper Virginem, beatum Michaellem Archangelum, beatum Joannem Baptistam, sanctis Apostolis, Petrum et Paulum, omnes sanctos, et te Pater, orare pro me ad Dominum Deum nostrum.**

**C.: Misereatur vestri omnipotens Deus et dimissis peccatis vestris perducatur vos ad vitam æternam.**

**S.: Amen.**

**C.: Indulgentiam, absolutionem, et remissionem peccatorum nostrorum tribuat nobis omnipotens et misericors Dominus.**

**S.: Amen.**

**C.: Deus, Tu conversus vivificabis nos.**

**S.: Et plebs Tua lætabitur in Te.**

**C.: Ostende nobis, Domine, misericordiam Tuam.**

**S.: Et salutare Tuum da nobis.**

**C.: Domine, exaudi orationem meam.**

**S.: Et clamor meus ad Te veniat.**

**C.: Dominus vobiscum.**

**S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.**

**C.: Kyrie eleison.**

**S.: Kyrie eleison.**

**C.: Kyrie eleison.**

**S.: Christe eleison.**

**C.: Christe eleison.**

**S.: Christe eleison.**

**C.: Kyrie eleison.**

**S.: Kyrie eleison.**

**C.: Kyrie eleison.**

**C.: Dominus vobiscum, or Pax vobis (for a Bishop).**

**S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.**

*To Flectamus genua, which occurs occasionally, he answers: Levate.*

*At the end of the prayers he says: Amen.*



*At the end of the Epistle: Deo gratias.*

*At the beginning of the Gospel he answers: Et cum Spiritu tuo. He then makes the sign of the Cross on his forehead, mouth and breast with the Priest, who says, Sequentia, etc. The server answers: Gloria tibi, Domine.*

*At the end of the Gospel the Server answers: Laus tibi, Christe.*

**C.: Dominus vobiscu m.**

**S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.**

**C.: Orate fratres.**

**S.: Suscipiat Dominus ..sacrificium de manibus tuis; ad laudem et gloriam nominis sui; ad utilitatem quoque nostram totiusque Ecclesiae suae sanctae.**

**C.: Per omnia saecula saeculorum.**

**S.: Amen.**

**C.: Dominus vobiscum.**

**S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.**

**C.: Sursum corda**

**S.: Habemus ad Dominum.**

**C.: Gratias agamus Domino Deo nostro.**

**S.: Dignum et justum est.**

*At the Sanctus, ring the bell thrice.*

*When the Priest spreads his hands over the Chalice, ring the bell once.*

*At the Elevation, ring the bell at each genuflection, and at the elevation of the Sacred Host and Chalice.*

**C.: Per omnia saecula saeculorum.**

**S.: Amen.**

**C.: Et ne nos inducas in tentationem.**

**S.: Sed libera nos a malo.**

**C.: Per omnia saecula saeculorum.**

**S.: Amen.**

**C.: Pax Domini sit semper vobiscum.**

**S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.**



C.: Dominus vobiscum.

S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.

C.: Per omnia saecula saeculorum.

S.: Amen.

C.: Ite missa est, or Benedicamus Domino.

S.: Deo gratias.

C.: Requiescant in pace.

S.: Amen.

*N.B.—During Easter Week the Priest adds two Alleluias to the Ite Missa est. The Server answers: Deo gratias. Alleluia, Alleluia.*

*At the Priest's blessing he responds: Amen..*

*Before the blessing a Bishop says: Sit nomen Domini benedictum. The Server answers: Ex hoc nunc et usque in saeculum. The Bishop adds: Adjutorium nostrum in nomine Domine. The Server responds: Qui fecit coelum et terram.*

*Bishop: Benedict vos, etc.*

*Server: Amen.*

C.: Dominus vobiscum.

S.: Et cum spiritu tuo.

C.: Sequentia (as at first Gospel).

S.: Gloria tibi, Domine.

*After the last Gospel the Server answers:*

S.: Deo gratias.



**PRAYER FOR THE CONVERSION OF AUSTRALIA.**

O God, Who hast appointed Mary, Help of Christians, St. Francis Xavier and St. Teresa of the Infant Jesus Patrons of Australia, grant that through their intercession our brethren outside the Church may receive the light of faith, so that Australia may become one in faith under one shepherd. Through Jesus Christ Our Lord. Amen.

Mary, Help of Christians, pray for us.

St. Francis Xavier, pray for us.

St. Teresa of the Infant Jesus, pray for us.

(See Fourth Plenary Council, 1937, Documenta V.)

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**MORNING PRAYERS.**

The Sign of the Cross. The Morning Offering. The Lord's Prayer. The Hail Mary. The Apostles' Creed. The Angelus. Prayer to the Guardian Angel.

**EVENING PRAYERS.**

The Sign of the Cross. The Rosary. Three Hail Marys. The Confiteor. The Act of Contrition. Hail, Holy Queen. Prayer to the Guardian Angel. Aspirations.

(The family Rosary said by all at home every night will be a source of great blessings. When saying it, pray especially that Our Lady may help to keep the Faith strong in your family and in Australia.)



## Preparation for Confession and Holy Communion

### *Before Confession*

1. Ask God to help you to make a good Confession.
2. Find out your sins and the number of times you have committed them.
3. Be sorry for your sins.
4. Promise God not to sin again.

1. Ask God to help you: *O my God, help me to remember all my sins. Help me to be truly sorry for them, and to make up my mind not to sin again.*

*Mary, my Mother, obtain for me the grace to make a good Confession.*

*I confess to Almighty God, etc. . . . to . . . through my most grievous fault.*

2. Find out your sins: (But, first, How long is it since I was at Confession last? At my last Confession did I confess all the sins I should have?)

Have I said my prayers? Did I try to think of what I was saying when I was saying my prayers? Have I used bad words? Have I missed Mass on Sundays or Holy days through my own fault? Have I been late for Mass? Have I disobeyed my parents or those in charge of me? Have I been angry or sulky? Have I done any bad, immodest thing? Have I stolen anything, or spent money that was not my own? Have I told lies? Have I kept thinking about bad things after I knew they were bad? Have I eaten meat on Fridays or Ash Wednesday? How many times have I committed these sins? Have I done anything else I ought to confess? Did I keep back



any sin in Confession on purpose? Is there any sin I forgot to tell at my other Confession?

(Say your sins over to yourself a few times so that you will be able to tell them to the Priest.)

You are bound to tell all your mortal sins, and the number of times you committed them. If you have no sin to confess, tell some sin you have told in other Confessions.)

*[NOTE FOR TEACHERS.—In helping children in their preparation for Confession, the Teacher will endeavour to explain to the children the difference between mortal and venial sins, and also to impress upon the children the obligation of confessing all mortal sins and the number of times they were committed. The Teacher will also explain to the children that, though it is not obligatory, it is very desirable to confess even venial sins and the number of times they were committed.]*

3. Tell God you are sorry: Think how God punishes sinners in Hell, and say: *O my God, I am sorry for my sins, because they deserve Your great punishments.*

Think of the joys of Heaven which we lose by sin.—*O my God, I am sorry for my sins, because they would keep me from seeing You in Heaven.*

Think of what Our Lord has suffered for your sins.—*O my God, I am sorry for my sins, because they have crucified my loving Saviour, Jesus Christ.*

Think of the goodness of God to you.—*O my God, I am very sorry that I have sinned against You, because You have been so good to me.*

Think of how good and great and holy God is, and how sin insults and pains Him.—*O my God, I am heartily sorry for having offended You, because You are so very good. Even though there were no punishment for sin, I*



*would be sorry, because my sins displease You, who are so good, and because I love You I will not sin again.*

4. Promise God not to sin again.—*O my God, I firmly resolve by Your holy grace never more to offend You.*

### *At Confession*

1. Make the sign of the Cross and say: Bless me, Father, for I have sinned.

2. Tell how long it is since your last good Confession, and whether you performed your last penance.

3. Tell your sins to the Priest.

4. When you have told all your sins, say: This is all I can remember, Father, and I am very sorry for all my sins.

5. Listen to what the Priest has to say to you, and then make the Act of Contrition. (See page 3.)

### *After Confession*

1. Thank God and ask His help.—*O my God, I thank You for forgiving me my sins. Give me Your help, that I may never sin again. Mary, my Mother, help me to keep my promise.*

2. Perform the penance given to you by the Priest.

## HOLY COMMUNION

Say these prayers *slowly*, a few words at a time. It is well to *stop after every few words*, that they may sink into the heart. Each prayer may be said several times.

### *Before Holy Communion*

**PRAYER FOR HELP.**—*O my God, help me to make a good Communion. Mary, my dearest Mother, pray to Jesus for me. My dear Angel Guardian, lead me to the altar of God.*



*ACT OF FAITH.*—My dear Jesus, because You have said: “This is My Body, this is My Blood,” I believe that I shall receive Your Sacred Body to eat and Your Precious Blood to drink. Dear Jesus, I believe this with all my heart.

*ACT OF HUMILITY.*—My God, I confess that I am a poor sinner; on account of my sins I am not worthy to receive the Body and Blood of Jesus. Lord, I am not worthy that You should enter under my roof; say but the word, and my soul shall be healed.

*ACT OF SORROW.*—O my God, I am very sorry that I have sinned against You, because You are so good Yourself, and for love of You I will not sin again.

*ACT OF ADORATION.*—O Jesus, Great God, present on the altar, I bow down before You, I adore You.

*ACT OF LOVE AND DESIRE.*—Sweet Jesus, I love You. I desire with all my heart to receive You. Most sweet Jesus, come into my poor soul and give me Your Flesh to eat and Your Blood to drink. Give me Your whole Self, Body, Blood, Soul and Divinity, that I may live for ever with You.

### *In Receiving Holy Communion*

1. In going to the altar-rails, and returning to your place, keep your hands joined, your eyes cast down, and your thoughts on Jesus Christ.

2. At the altar-rails, take the Communion plate and hold it before you, under your chin.

3. Hold your head straight up, keep your eyes cast down, your mouth well open, and your tongue out, resting on the under lip. Then, with great reverence, receive the Sacred Host, saying in your heart, with all the faith of St. Thomas, “My Lord and my God.”



### *After Holy Communion*

When you return to your place tell Our Lord in your own words how much you love Him for coming to you. Thank Him for coming, and tell Him how sorry you are for all the sins committed against Him, your own especially. Ask Him for your wants and ask Him to help your parents and family, and all who are in need. Pray for the Pope, the Bishops and Priests, your Teachers and the poor suffering souls in Purgatory. Then you may take up your book and read slowly the following prayers:

*ACT OF FAITH.—O Jesus, I believe that I have received Your Flesh to eat and Your Blood to drink, because You have said it, and Your word is true.*

*ACT OF ADORATION.—O Jesus, my God, my Creator, I adore You, because from Your hands I come, and with You I am to be happy for ever.*

*ACT OF HUMILITY.—O Jesus, I am but dust and ashes, and yet You have come to me, and my poor heart may speak to You.*

*ACT OF LOVE.—Sweet Jesus, I love You. I love You with my whole heart. You know that I love You, and wish to love You daily more and more.*

*ACT OF THANKSGIVING.—My good Jesus, I thank You with all my heart. How good, how kind You are to me, sweet Jesus! Blessed be Jesus in the Most Holy Sacrament of the Altar.*

*ACT OF OFFERING.—O Jesus, receive my poor offering. Jesus, You have given Yourself to me, and now let me give myself to You. I give You my body, that it may be chaste and pure. I give You my soul, that it may be free from sin. I give You my heart, that it may always love You. I give You every breath that I shall breathe,*



*and especially my last. I give You myself in life and in death, that I may be Yours for ever and ever.*

**ACT OF PETITION.**—*O Jesus, wash away my sins with Your Precious Blood. O Jesus, the struggle against temptation is not yet finished. My Jesus, when temptation comes, make me strong against it. Jesus, mercy! Mary, help!*

*O Jesus, grant that I may lead a good life, die a happy death, and receive You in my last illness. O Jesus, have mercy on Your Holy Church; take care of it. O Jesus, have pity on poor sinners, and save them from hell. O Jesus, bless my father, my mother, my brothers and sisters, and all I ought to pray for, as Your Heart knows how to bless them. O Jesus, have pity on the poor souls in Purgatory, and give them eternal rest. Sweet Jesus I am going away for a time, but I trust not without You. You are with me by Your grace. I will never leave You by mortal sin. I do not fear to do so, though I am so weak, because I have such a hope in You. Give me grace to keep good till I die. Amen.*

## PRAYERS

### *Before Holy Communion*

**AN ACT OF FAITH.**—*O good Jesus, I firmly believe all that You have said to me through Your Church, especially that You are really and truly present in the Consecrated Host.*

**AN ACT OF HOPE.**—*O good Jesus, trusting in Your goodness and Your promises, I hope to receive from You grace, all good things needful, and eternal life.*



*AN ACT OF CHARITY.—Because You are infinitely good I love You, Jesus, with all my heart and soul and strength.*

*AN ACT OF CONTRITION.—O my God, I repent of all my sins because they have deserved Your punishments, but especially because they have offended Your infinite goodness.*

*AN ACT OF HUMILITY.—O good Jesus, I am Your creature, full of misery and sin, and unworthy to receive You.*

*AN ACT OF DESIRE.—O good Jesus, I earnestly desire to receive You into my heart; come to me quickly, and do not delay.*

*After Holy Communion*

*AN ACT OF ADORATION.—I adore You, O good Jesus present in my soul; I humble myself before You, I am astonished at Your wonderful goodness.*

*AN ACT OF GRATITUDE.—O good Jesus, how can I thank You properly? I offer You all the thanksgivings of Your saints, especially of the Blessed Virgin, and of all who love You.*

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**RULES FOR EUCHARISTIC FAST.**

1. Water does not break the fast.
2. Solid food and alcoholic drink may be taken up to three hours before Communion.
3. Non-alcoholic drink may be taken up to one hour before Communion.
4. The sick, even if not confined to bed, may take non-alcoholic drink and true medicines, either liquid or solid, without any limitation of time.